THE COURIER.

VOLUME XIII. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7th. 1797. NUMBER 592.

Navy Bi[illegible]

MONEY being wanted for the use of HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON in India for,

Bills at 90 day's Sig[illegible]t,

On THE RIGHT HONOR[illegible]BLE and HONORABLE, the PRIN[illegible]P[illegible]L OFFICERS, of HIS MAJESTY's BOARD of ORDNANCE,

On TH[illegible] OFFICERS and CO[illegible]MISSION[illegible] of HIS MAJESTY's NAVY[illegible]

TENDERS for Supplying the sa[illegible]e, specifying the rate of Exchange per Pagoda, will be received by

MR. HENRY SEWEL[illegible]

His Majesty's Naval Stor[illegible]eper [illegible] the 20th Instant.

The TENDERS will be [illegible] MONDAY the 20th Inst. at no[illegible] sence of all who may at[illegible]d, and [illegible] will be eccepted of.

NAVAL STOREKEEPERS OFFICE,
Madras, 6th February 1796.

Remittance to Europe,

BILLS in sets of £2000. each, dra[illegible] by the Supra Cargoes in China, [illegible] Court of Directors, at 365 days sight, [illegible] any option of deferri[illegible]

Messrs. [illegible]

Fort St. George, 14th January 17[illegible].

Carnatic Ba[illegible]

NO BUSINESS Transacted at the [illegible] on *Friday next the 10th Instant,* [illegible] the Grand Hindoo Festival of Mooloo[illegible] surru,

J. K, LANE.
CASHIER.

Bills on London,

DRAWN PAYABLE,
At 6, 9, and 12 Months Sight,
AND
In sets of £. 1000, 500 and 250 Sterling,
TO BE HAD AT
FAVORABLE EXCHANGES,
OF
Messrs. Tulloh, Jervis & P[illegible]d[illegible],
Madras, January 5th 179[illegible]

Navy Bil[illegible]

FOR SAL[illegible]
At Ninety Day[illegible]
ON ADVANTAGE[illegible] TERMS
Apply to
The Honorable Basil C[illegible]

Bills.

Drawn at Twelve Months Sight, [illegible]
OF
One Thousand, and Five Hundred Poun[illegible]
Sterling each,
TO BE HAD ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,
BY APPLICA[illegible]ION TO
Messrs. Kinde[illegible]ley, Watts and Co.

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWE[illegible]
William Lushington,
AND
James Law,
HAVING BEEN DISSOLV[illegible]
On the 30th Ultimo,

MR. LUSHINGTON begs leave t[illegible] Notice, that he has established [illegible] of General Business in LONDON, unde[illegible] firm of LUSHINGTONS and MAVOR, [illegible] whom all Commissions from Gentlemen of [illegible]e Army or in the Civil Service, however minu[illegible]e, will be strictly attended to, and those fr[illegible] the Merchant and Manufacturer, meet w[illegible]h that punctuality of execution and regularit[illegible] of information, so essentially requisite in m[illegible]cantile concerns.

London, May 2d, 1796.

The Asylum Lottery,

THE MANAGERS of the MALE ASYLUM and ROAD LOTTERY are [illegible]emely concerned (owing to the few Tic[illegible]s being yet sold) to Postpone the Draw[illegible] of the Lottery until the 21st. of February

January 31st.

[illegible]arden Houses.

[illegible]o be let for one Year or six Months certain, or sold by Private Contract.

THAT LARGE HOUSE lately built by Mr. CA[illegible]N, situated on the Bank of the Poorsh[illegible] River, the HOUSE is finished in a neat, and elegant manner, the out Offices are large and commodious, and the Ground containing 8 Caunies and upwards [illegible] good Tanks and a Well, is well en[illegible] has about 700 Fruit Trees of various kinds in great frowardness.

Als[illegible] an UPPER ROOMED HOUSE at th[illegible], with a Garden containing upwards [illegible]500 Cocoa-nut and other Fruit Trees, [illegible]closed with a Brick Wall, with a detached Upper Room'd BUNGALOW, and Stabling, GODOWN's Coach HOUSES, &c.

Company's Paper at a reasonable discount will be taken in Payment, and if agreeable to the Purchaser, one half the amount of one, or both H[illegible]USES may remain on Mortgage of [illegible] Pre[illegible] for 12 Months, or longer as may [illegible]

[illegible]ply to Mr. CASSIN at his Office in [illegible]

[illegible]aret for Sale,

[illegible]UST IMPORTED ON THE
AMERICAN SHIP
OCEAN,
Of a very superior Flavor,
FROM THE HOUSE OF
Scott, Ilale & Co. of London.
At 80 Pagodas per Chest, containing 12 dozen,
APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO
Messrs Colt, Baker, Day & Co.

Civil Fund.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, to the CIVIL FUND, are requested to attend a GENERAL, QUARTERLY, MEETING, to be held at the Civil Secretary's Rooms in Fort Square the 15th March next.

By order of the Trustees,
ROBERT WISSETT,
SECRETARY.

[illegible]adras, 24th January, 1797.

[illegible]essrs. Lane & Heef[illegible]ke,

[illegible]ve for Sale on Commission,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
[illegible] very Valuable Investment,
[illegible]OF EUROPE GOODS,
[illegible] out by Mr. PALMER first Officer
OF THE
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE,
[illegible]ONSISTING OF
[illegible]omas Greenhill,
Perfumery,
O[illegible] Excellent assortment,
Oilman's Stores,
CONSI[illegible]
[illegible]auces of di[illegible]ent sorts [illegible]ckles in Quarter
[illegible]
[illegible] LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
[illegible]s Colours, Ditto in Kegs,
ALSO
[illegible]ozen of English Claret,
AND
[illegible] Excellent Port Wine

For Sale,

BY JOHN HUNTER,

FORTY BALES of Sadda Cotton, the produce of the interior Part of the Circars, and of which the finest Long Cloths are made, and of a superior Quality to that which is usually carried to China.

Six Boxes of the first Sort of Indigo,

One hundred Pieces of 1¼ Yard plain Muslins,

Twenty ditto of Ladies Handkerchiefs.

Fort St. George, 27th January, 1797.

Madras Assembly,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
WILL BE HELD AT THE
PANTHEON,
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant,

☞ TICKETS to be had on Application to the Secretary, at in his House.

RICHARD CHASE,
SECRETARY.

Fort St. George, 6th February, 1797.

Race Stand.

ON Account of the number of HORSES, which are to Start on each Day of the Races, the OWNERS are apprehensive that unless they start *early*, the heat of the day will become distressing to those that run last: the COMMITTEE, have therefore fixed the time of Starting on each Morning, *precisely at half past six o'Clock*, beyond which it will not be postponed on any account whatever.

Race Stand, 6th February 1797.

Madeira Wine.

Messrs. Macdowall, Fraiser & Hay,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Madeira Wine,
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
AND FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
At one hundred and twenty-five Pags. per Pipe.

Wanted,

A CAREFUL steady Europeon Woman, to take charge of two Children going to Europe, One of the above description will meet with, due encouragement, by Applying at the Courier Office.

Table Linen,

AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. Mc Douall, Fraser & Hay,
Bengal Table Cloths,
Five by Four, and NAPKINS to answer.

For Sale on Commission.

At Brown & Ashton's
COMMISSION ROOMS,
Complete Sets of
Scales and Weights.

to Weigh One Ton, Half Ton, and Quarter of a Ton, with Triangles,
Twenty Half Hundred Weights,
AND
One of each smaller sort of Weights.

For Sale on Commission,

MUSIC,
At Brown & Ashton's
COMMISSION ROOMS,

TWO very handsome Patent Pipe and Tabor Organs, play, Thirty of the best and newest Tunes,

Two very handsome Five Barrel Organs, one with five Stops, and one with four Stops, Some Flutes, with Six Keys, Hautboys, Clarinets, &c. &c.

ALSO

A Collection of the newest Music.

Toy's, &c.

BROWN & ASHTON,

BEG Leave to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN that they have Just opened a very h[illegible]dsome assortment of strong

E[illegible]sh Toy's,

[illegible]LSO

A Very Capital MARGIE LANTHORN with Twelve Double and 3 Single Slides.

Prise 20 Pagodas.

For Sale on Commission,

At Brown & Ashton's
COMMISSION ROOMS,
Europe Bottled
Pale Ale, & Porter,
Of a very fine Quality and Flavor,
ALSO
A FEW DOZENS OF
Europe Bottled Sherry.

CLARET from CHALIE,

BROWN & ASHTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they are now receiving, a quantity of the above,

English Claret,

which will be sold at 9½ Pagodas, per Dozen, or 110 Pagodas, per Chest.

Doctor Solander's,

SANATIVE TEA,
For Sale on Commission,
At Brown & Ashton,'s
COMMISSION ROOMS,

A FEW CANNISTERS of DOCTOR SOLANDER's ENGLISH TEA, for Nervous Complaints, at 2 Pagodas, per Cannister.

BOOKS, may be had of BROWN and ASHTON.

Europe Investment.

For Sale on Commission,
At Brown and Ashton's
COMMISSION ROOMS
THE FOLLOWING
EUROPE GOODS,
Most From the Ships, now in the Roads,

ALE and PORTER, CLARET, SHERRY, &c.

Oilman's Stores,

Hams, Tongues, half Cases, Quarter Cases, and half quarter Cases of Pickles, Sauces, Oil Mustard, &c. &c.

Confectionary,

Black and Red Currant Jelly, Raspberry, Strawberry Jam, Marmalade, Orgeat, Cappilair, Brandy Fruit, Tart, &c.

Jewellery, Plate, & Plated Goods,

Ladies' Fashionable Necklaces, and Earrings, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Fashionable Plain and Dress Shoe and Knee Buckles, Table, Gravy, and Sauce Spoons, Fish Trowells, Curry Dishes, Coffee and Tea Pots, Pencil Cases, Plated Curry Dishes, Egg Frames, &c. &c.

Looking Glasses, Furniture, Cabinet Ware

One Pair of Looking Glasses, plate measuring 69 by 30 inches, with a very rich Gold burnished Frame,

A variety of Smaller ditto,

Bureaus, and Book Cases, Lobby Chests of Drawers, Camp Stools, Music Stands, Dressing Cases, Wash hand Stands, Side Boards, sets of Dining Tables, Tea Board, Card and Pembroke, and Work Tables, Escruitores, &c. &c.

Glass and Earthen Ware,

Two Superb Eight Light Hanging Lustres, Two Wall Lustres, on an Entire New Construction, a pair of Six Light Table Lustres, Girandoles, sets of Glass Ware, Pillar Shades, &c. &c.

Sets of Queen's Ware, Black Wedgwood Tea Pots, &c. &c.

Hosiery, Cloth, &c.

A general Assortment.

Millenary, Haberdashery, Stationary, Perfumery, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Marine Stores, Paints,

AND

A variety of other Articles.

Brown & Ashton assure the Public, that the very large Supplies of Goods, they have at present, enables them to sell on very moderate terms, and those Gentlemen in the Country, who chuse to favour Brown and Ashton with any orders, may rely on their being punctually attended to, and the Goods of the very first Quality.

Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.

By Robert Henderson,

At his Rooms,

On THURSDAY next, the 9th February,

At Eleven o'Clock;

A CAPITAL Sextant by Spicer, A quadrant by Guyon; and a brass Cabin Compass: Moore's practical Navigator, &c. A few pieces of Northward Shirt Cloth, unbleached Muslin, Cambrick, and Handkerchiefs, Chittagong Canvas, China made Chairs, and Couches,

Hard Ware,

CONSISTING OF

Bureau and Commode Furniture, Locks Handles, Rollers &c. A few bone top Curricle Whips, A few Ellore Carpets,

AND

Eleven, Sixty Gallon Casks, of Excellent Brandy.

To be sold by Public Action,

BY ROBERT HENDERSON,

At his Rooms,

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th February,

At 11 o'Clock,

A CAPITAL HARPSICORD, and some MUSIC,

AND

A STRONG NEAT BANDY with a HOOD.

To be sold by public Auction.

(If not previously disposed off by Private Contract)

BY ROBERT HENDEESON,

At his Rooms,

On WEDNESDAY 15th February.

A 12 o'Clock,

A LARGE and Commodious ppe Roomed Dwelling House, with [illegible]able Offices and Godowns adjoining Situated in Moors Street *Black Town*, near the Sea Side, the premises stand upon ground, measuring in length from North to South, 183 feet and in breadth from East to West on the North, 72 feet and on the South Side, 52 feet 0 Inches.

A Plan of the House and premises may be seen upon application to Mr. Henderson.

Conditions of Sale as usual

For Private Sale,

By Robert Henderson.

A LA GE House and extensive Garden, Situated in one of the pleasantest Street, in St. Thome the House Consists of a large Hall, and Four Bedrooms, Seutable Offices, and Coach House, with every other Conveniency.

The Terms of Sale, and other particulars may be known on Application, to Mr. HENDERSON.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

At their Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst.

At 12 o'Clock,

EIGHT Quarter Cases of Pickles,
Twenty Kits of Salmon,
Three Cases of Mustard,
Twenty three Jars Jelly, and Jam,

At 12 o'Clock,

A Young Manilla Horse, Just Imported.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Wright, Hurst and Branson,

At their Rooms,

To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 8th Inst.

At Eleven o'Clock;

TWO Dozen Silver Table Spoons,—an Elegant Silver Coffee Urn,—a ditto Tea Pot, and Stand,—Two ditto Soup Ladles, and Two Dozen Silver Tea Spoons.

Published,

BY AUTHORITY.

TABLES,

OF

Pay & Allowances,

TO THE

MADRAS ARMY,

AND TO

HIS MAJESTY's TROOPS,

SERVING UPON THE

Madras Establishment.

According to the New Regulations, which Took Place the *1st June* 1796, and corrected agreeably to the subsequent order of Government of the *19th November* 1796.

To be had at the COURIER OFFICE, *Price* TWO PAGODAS, and to be paid for on Delivery.

British Bank.

NO BUSINESS will be trrnsacted at the British Bank on Friday next the 19th Instant, it being the Frivatone Feast.

By order of the Directors.

J. HUNTER.

SECRETARY.

Tickets of the Asylum Lottery,

ARE FOR SALE.

AT the CARNATIC BANK, and AGENT's OFFICE, *Madras*;—by Messrs. FAIRLIE, GILMORE, and Co. *Calcutta*;—by JAMES TATE, Esq. *Bombay*;—and by Messrs. DE BURY, JOANNES, SINAN, and Co. *Pondicherry*.

PRIZE TICKETS in the EXCHANGE LOTTERY, will be received in Payment for Tickets, after the usual Deduction of 10 per Cent.

☞ The drawing of the LOTTERY, is to commence on the TWENTY-FIRST of FEBRUARY next, 1797.

⁂ The SCHEME, as published in the Gazette and Courier.

LANE AND HEEFKE,

AGENTS.

For Sale on Commission.

Lane and Heefke,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE SHIP

HELEN,

THE FOLLOWING

China Goods.

FINE HYSON TEA, in Catties and Boxes
Gun Powder Tea, ditto, ditto,
Souchong Tea, ditto, ditto,
Sugar Candy, in whole and half Tubs,
Brown Nankeens,
Hams, and Sweetmeats, of different sorts, &c.

N. B. The above will be sold at very moderate Prices, and an allowance made upon taking a Quantity.

These Goods laid in by Messrs. Drummond and Sparkes of Canton, and warranted of the very best Quality.

Sales by Auction,

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Brown and Ashton,

At their Rooms.

On TUESDAY, the 14th of February next

And the Succeeding Days, to begin each Day,

At Eleven o'Clock;

PRECISELY.

ALL THE PLATE, FURNITURE, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE, COOKING UTENSILS, &c. &c.

BELONGING TO

COLONEL TRENT,

NOW ON HIS RETURN TO EUROPE,

ALSO

All his valuable Collection of BOOKS.

Conditions of Sale.

The Highest Bidder to be the Purchaser, should any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the lot to be again put up, the Goods to be paid for on delivery, and taken away within 5 days after the Sale, or will positively be put up and re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

The Goods being received at Brown and Ashton's Rooms, where Catalogues to be had on Application.

To be sold by Public Auction,

By Anthony Gaudoin,

At his Rooms,

UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE.

On THURSDAY next, the 9th Instant,

At 11 o'Clock,

FIVE Dozen English Claret,
Thirty-seven Dozen of Ale,
Six Dozen best Madeira,
Eighteen Dozen Old ditto,
Two new Gilt Watches in Good Order,
One set of Tables,
One Billiard Table Complete,

ALSO

An excellent Strong SADDLE HORSE, without vice, has also been used to a BANDY.

AND

VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES.

Wants Em[illegible]ment.

A FRENC[illegible]OOK,

UNDERSTANDS Pastry, and made Dishes. May be heard of Mr. PELGRIN's, Anderson Streot, *Black Town.*

THE COURIER.

Madras: February 7th. 1[illegible]

IN our last COURIER, we stated [illegible] gress of the RIGHT HONORABLE [illegible] VERNOR on his Southern Tour, down to [illegible] Evening of the 28th Ultimo.

On the 29th his Lordship left Chillumbrum, and arrived on the 30th. at the House of MAJOR GENERAL FLOYD, at Tric[illegible]nopily.

On the 31st his Lordship, accompanied b[illegible] General Floyd, and his staff, viewe[illegible] Dragoons, the 36th Regiment, and the [illegible] Corps of the Garrison, after which his Highness the NABOB, and the Offic[illegible] of the Garrison and Cantonement were [illegible] his Lordihip with the usual [illegible] the 1st Instant his Highness the Nabob, g[illegible] a public Breakfast, at which his Lordship was present; and on the next day his Lordship intended to proceed to Dindigal and Madura.

On the 2d inst. His Lords[illegible] at Trichinopoly on his tour to Dindigul, where he continued till the morning, of the 4th, when he proceeded to Madura, which he reached in the Evening of that day, and where h[illegible] the 5th. On the 6th His Lordship [illegible] Madura on his return to the Presidency, and reached Trichinopoly on the 7th.

THEATRICAL: — The Comedy of the *Busy Body*, performed at the Theatre, on Wednesday, last, and in which MRS. O[illegible]MSBEY, made her debut in *Miranda*, was admirably cast, and went of most happily, as the plaudits of a numerous and brilliant Audience very amply testified.

MRS. ORMSBY, gave [illegible] fect to the character she sus[illegible] we fail to congratulate the MANAGERS [illegible] acquisition of so much excel[illegible] Ormsby evidently possess.

SIR FRANCIS, never appea[illegible] advantage even when in the posse[illegible] *sons* himself.

SIR JEALOUS, met with that repeate[illegible] plause which his happy conception of the Character, justly entitled him to—nor must we forget honest *Whisper*, who in the Scene "*Trifle Sir! have you found Trifle?* and indeed throughout, the piece, displayed much Theatrical excellence.

Nothing can display the limency of the British Government, or its attention to the interests of Individuals, whether Native or Allier, more than an ORDER of the PRIVY CONUNCIL, issued in October last and which *permits the circulation* of BILLS of EXCHANGE, throughout every part of Europe, with one single exception, namely, that they have not connection or reference to the E[illegible]eritive *Directory* of France.

This judicious, and beneficent measure, calculated not only to advantage the M[illegible] chanes of England, of Holland, nay of [illegible] whole Continent, but it extends its influ[illegible] to the remotest parts of the Globe.

PRESENT

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty [illegible]

It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by [illegible] with the advice of his Privy Council, [illegible] der, made at this Board on the 3d [illegible] Septem[illegible] last, granting license, notwithstanding certain [illegible] passed in the 33d and 34th years of his Majesty's reign, and therein mentioned, [illegible] fur[illegible] ply, or deliver, either by paym[illegible] of any bill of exchange, note, di[illegible] or order for money, or in any othe[illegible] soever, any money, to or for the use of [illegible] or persons residing or being in any part [illegible] the United Provinces, the Austrian [illegible]therlands, or Italy, or in any town or place in Germany, and to do divers other acts in the said order particularly mentione[illegible] and the license thereby given, and every part [illegible] discharg[illegible] and the said order [illegible] license [illegible] by give[illegible]

And all persons a[illegible] not [illegible] of h[illegible] pleasure, hereby signi[illegible] and govern[illegible] accordingly.

W. F[illegible]

HAVRE,—*September* 25.

A greeably to the arret of the Dire[illegible] 20th of Germinal last, that every [illegible] coming Directly from England must first g[illegible] Dieppe before they be allowed to enter any [illegible] port of France, all vessels which co[illegible] the neighbouring ports receive orde[illegible] Dieppe; and in case that such vessels be forced by the wind to enter the said ports, a guard shall be put on board of them, to prevent any of the crew from corresponding with the shore; and when the weather permits them to sail, they are ordered to proceed to the said port of Dieppe.

At the Court at *St. James's* the 5th of *Oct.* 1796.

THIS Morning arrived His Majesty's Ships Orpheus, Centurion, Victorous, and Sibille—CAPTAIN NEUCOMF, convoyed the Indiamen to the Sand-heacs, where he left them in charge os their respective Pilots.

On Friday Morning arrived and anchored in [illegible] Roads, the *Honorable Company's Ships.* [illegible] FORT WILLIAM, and EUROPA, and [illegible] H[illegible]ss *the Nabobs Ship* the SUCCESS from Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

[illegible] GENERAL HARRIS, his Lady [illegible]onel Shaw, Colonel Robert[illegible] [illegible]iner, and Capt. Grant. [illegible] Capt. Lennon, of the Ben[illegible] [illegible]ment, Lieutenants Shaw & Irvine [illegible] Regiment, George Mc. Mahon Esq. and Capt. James Callender.

ON THE BERRINGTON.

His Excellency Sir Robert Abercromby, K. B.
Lieut. Colonel Auchmuty,
Major Hall,
Captain and Mrs. Robinson,
Doctor James Laird.

ON THE DUBLIN.

[illegible]
[illegible] Colonel Murray, [illegible] Regt.
C[illegible] Robertson, 73d Regt.
Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Cathurst,

ON THE THETIS.

Sir John and Lady Murray,
Lieut Col. P. Murray and Mrs. Murray.
[illegible] Simpson,
Lieut. Colonel Rattray.

[illegible] BRIDGEWATER.

[illegible] Lady Harrington,
[illegible]ndys.
[illegible] Mrs Webb, } *To Columbo,*
Miss [illegible]zo,

ON THE EUROPA.

Captain De'Esterre,
Miss Harvey—*Madras.*
Capt. Pearson, of the Engineers—*Bencoolen.*
Mr. Long, Writer *ditto.* Mr. Buffer.

The Success has also brough *Six Lacks* of Rupees, in *Gold Mohurs,* and a quantity of [illegible] Petre.

[illegible]he EUROPA has on board a Detachment [illegible] of Fort Marlbro[illegible] for Columbo.

[illegible]ntioned in [illegible] former Courier, left the [illegible] 18th Ultimo, On the 20th the [illegible]ublin, Thetis and Bridgewater [illegible]ny and proceeded for Ceylon.

[illegible] Harris, with his Family and Suite, [illegible]rked from the Fort William on Fri[illegible] afternoon, under a salute of Seventeen [illegible]s.

The Danish ship *Cornberg,* Captain Tennent, left the Pilot, all well, on the 19th Ultimo; the following Passengers proceed to Europe on this ship, viz.

Gen. Duboigne,	Lt. Firewdrker Grove,
Capt. & Mrs. Fleming,	Lieut, Fortnam,
Capt. Hiffernan,	Lieut. Keble

and fourteen Children.

The Ship Bombay, Captain Robertson, arrived at Calcutta on the 22d ultimo, from Malacca, but last from Penang, which she left on the 26th of December.

On the 10th inst, in Latitude of 15° N. off t[illegible] Island of Preparis Captain Robertson [illegible]mself, at sunrise within gunshot of a [illegible] he knew to be the Kaunitz; being [illegible]quanted with her having been captured [illegible] en[illegible] he ran close to her, with inten[illegible]g her; upon observing, howe[illegible] [illegible] had a number of guns mounted, [illegible]ook [illegible] and immediately made sail [illegible]ich she tacked and stood after [illegible]ng Danish Colours and afterwards Engl[illegible] fired two guns to Leeward [illegible]ntinued chasing under a press of [illegible]y noon the Bombay had gained five [illegible] upon them; at this time two very larg[illegible]ps were very plainly descried from the Mast head bearing W. S. W. and [illegible] Captain Robertson passed them [illegible]s in sight from the Poop; the Kaunitz, made a signal to them, upon which [illegible] ship shortened sail and spoke with the other, they afterwards made sail toge[illegible] [illegible]ined the chase which was continued all the afternoon and night, the wind N. by W. steerin W. by N.—a very fresh breeze and heavy [illegible]; at sunrise on the 11th the[illegible] S. E. at noon they were out [illegible]ght, and supposed to have tacked and stood to the N. E.

The Honorable Company's Brig *Nautilus,* Capt. Timmins, arrived at Amboyna on the 9th of October:—on the 28th of September, Capt[illegible] Timmins was attacked by seventeen [illegible]ows, each having at least 70 men on board, whom he beat off after a very warm [illegible] which lasted an hour and a quarter, with no other loss than having his rigging [illegible] sails much out.

ADMIRAL RAINER having no service for the [illegible]tials, had sold her and taken the Officers and Crew on board the Suffolk.

A private Letter recieved by the Berwick, mentions that LORD MACARTNEY had not only declined the Government of the *Cape,* but had also expressed his determination of withdrawing himself from all public business whatever—his Lordship had retired to his Estate in Ireland.

THE COURIER.

KINGS TROOPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 1[illegible]7.

EXTRACT GENERAL ORDE[illegible].

36th FOOT.

Ensign W. Tulloh, from the 76[illegible]ot Lieut. vice Harris removed to th[illegible] December, 1797.

74th FO[illegible]

Lieut. Henry Shaw, fro[illegible] Lieut. vice G. Campbell, d[illegible] ber, 1796.

76th FOO[illegible]

Lieut. Boyes, to be Capt. Lie[illegible] promoted in the Royals,—25th Jan. [illegible]

Lieu. Ronald Cameron, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Vavasour deceased,—6th Nov. 17[illegible]

Ensign Musgrave Shaw. to be Lieut. vice [illegible]meron,—6th Nov. 2796.

——Webber, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice [illegible] 6th Nov. 1796.

Ensign C. Morgan, to be Lieut. vice Boy[illegible] 7th Nov. 2796.

Ensign W. Richardson, to be Lieut. vice [illegible]sy Shaw, removed to the 7[illegible]—8[illegible]Nov. F[illegible]Ensign [illegible] Morgan, [illegible]

John Thompson Satterhwaite, [illegible]man, to be Ensign, vice Tulloh, p[illegible] 36th foot, —8th Nov. 1796,

Baptist Johnson Young, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Richardson,—9th Nov. 1796

Lieut. M. Shaw, to be Quarter Master, vice Cameron—1st Dec. 1796.

Lieut Philip Philipot, to be a Capt. of a Company, by purchase, vice Lys[illegible] who retir[illegible] January, 1797.

Extract of a Letter f[illegible] Capta[illegible] Granger, late Commander of the LARK CU[illegible]R.

"Your Paper of the 17th Inst. states [illegible] being taken by the *Pichergu*, and landed at Coringa, I beg leave to inform you, your account is erronious. I was taken January 7th the 4th off the Jagernaut Pagoda, by the above Vessel, on the 5th A. M. She captured the Brig Peggy Capt. Carey, but his Vessel being a very heavy sailer and very much distressed, they restored her to him again and put me on board of her and [illegible]ded the 6th. at Gangam. My Cutter wa[illegible] LARK. [illegible] Tons, bu[illegible]

The Honorable Compa[illegible] HOPE Captain Hilton, and [illegible]tain Edmeads, arrived at B[illegible] Ultimo.

PASSENGERS.

MALABAR—Messrs. Eastwick, [illegible] and Lovat — *Writers* — and Messrs. [illegible]yan, Mudge and Ruddiman *Cadets*.

GOOD HOPE—Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Knox, Major Knox, of the Artillery, and Mr. Duncan Forbes Mitchell *Writer*.

The above Ships sailed from the Cape under Convoy of the Trident and Fox Frigate on the 10th of November, prior to which period the Drake Cruiser, had arrived with Despatches from Bombay.

The Extra Ship NONSUCH, Capt. Duffin, arrived at Calcutta, on the 23d Ultimo. The Nonsuch, sailed from England with the 4th India Fleet, on the 18th of August, she parted with them on the passage aud touched at the *Cape*, whence she sailed on the 2[illegible] of [illegible]vember,

Passengers by the N[illegible]

Miss Thornton,

Mr. J. French; Writer,

Mr. Holloway, Assist[illegible]

Murray, James, and Marts[illegible] Cad[illegible]dras.

LORD MALMSBURY, [illegible] Helens, is the Noble[illegible] British Court, to trea[illegible] with the [illegible] public, for a General PEAC[illegible]

BROOKE WATSON Esq. h[illegible] by the Sheriffs of London [illegible] the present year

Late letters from Hydrabad [illegible]at [illegible] NIZAM to be in a very unp[illegible] health. In the event of His Highness[illegible] it is thought that the succession to the [illegible] would be contested.

The *Nottingham*, h[illegible] proceede[illegible] [illegible]bay with the Detachment of the 19th Foot for Columbo. The Extra Ship *Exeter*, saled with the Nottin[illegible] to Columbo, whence she will proceed to England with the Honorable Company's [illegible]

His Majesty's [illegible] *Amboyna*, [illegible]tenant Dobbie, reported t[illegible] have bee[illegible] despatched to Europe, with Intelligenc[illegible] the reduction of the Mollucas, is arrive[illegible]ina having been sent there by Admiral [illegible] for Provisions and Stores for His Ma[illegible] Squadron.

The detail of European Intelligenc[illegible] nished by the London Papers, is [illegible] highly Satisfactory, although by [illegible]eans descisive respecting the important subject of PEACE.—War, it is true, ha[illegible] not [illegible] formaly declared either by Spain or Gr[illegible] Britain—Yet the former had demanded f[illegible]n the Merchants a Schedule of the British Property in their possession, and the latter had captured several Spanish Vessels, amongst which were *two Galoons*, richly laden, and had also taken, several *neutral* Ships bound to the Ports of Spain. The *Treaty* pending between France and Spain, appears also to be of a mysterious, and important nature, and as embracing objects, and conditions, by no means included in [illegible] ancient *Compact* between those Coun[illegible]

[illegible] the above circumstances, we have to ad[illegible] [illegible]thers, which it might be reasonably [illegible]d, would operate with the French Le[illegible] to the conclusion of that Peace of [illegible] France now stands in such urgent need.

"Till the present campaign, Assignats preserved sufficient value to pay and maintain the armies. The French have themselves confessed, that for the future the armies must not only live on the spoils of conquered countries, but they must replenish the exhausted coffers of the [illegible] [illegible]uch was the plan three months ago; [illegible] not only was it the plan laid, but the plan executed; for the contributions levied by the armies have actually helped to maintain the [illegible].

"[illegible] case is now totally changed; the [illegible] obliged to remit cash for the payment of the armies, who being obliged to abandon suddenly the enemy's country, are not in a situation to act without great and immediate supplies. This is one undeniable fact.

"Another is, that before the commencement of the campaign, the *French* were considered as victorious. Nay, by many even invincible. This now is not the case; On [illegible] contarry, they are reduced at least to a part [illegible] *Austrians*, who have driven them back in their own country, in the same manner as the French repelled the Foreign Troops who entered *France*.

"To the conquests in *Italy*, they can produce no permanent advantage to *France*. The wealth acquired there will scarcely pay for the expences of the armies—setting down for nothing the immense sacrifice of lives, made by the combined effects of unhealthy climate, and uninterrupted marchings and fighting. At all events *Italy* cannot continue to furnish con[illegible]tions and plunder; we may therefore [illegible]hat the chief advantages are at an [illegible].

"[illegible]ving on all sides the victories, they [illegible]med of no permanent value, and [illegible]e of fortue is fraught with permanent ev[illegible] it is very evident, that the campaign in [illegible]esent state is very unfortunate and alarming to France; because the disasters which she has experienced abroad may excite commotions at home, and thus endanger her new system of liberty."

LONDON.—Thursday, October 6,

His Majesty's Speech,

This day, soon after two o'Clock, His Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, where being seated on the throne, with the accustomed solemnities, and the Commons being summon[illegible] and having appeared, his Majesty delive[illegible] the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense [illegible] my peoplee ngaged in a difficult and ardu[illegible]s contest for the preservation of all that is [illegible]st dear to us.

[illegible] I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negociations to restore [illegible]eace to Eu[illegible] and to secure for the future the general tranquility.

"The steps which I have taken for this purpose, [illegible]ve at length opened the way to an [illegible]mme[illegible] and direct negociation, the issue of wh[illegible] either produce the desirable end of [illegible]nourable and solid peace for us *and our allies*, or must prove beyond dispute, [illegible]hat cause alone the prolongation of the cala[illegible]s of war must be ascribed.

"I [illegible]all immediately send a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for this object, and it [illegible] that this measure may lead to the [illegible]ation of general peace. [illegible]en s[illegible] [illegible] co[illegible] bu[illegible] e effect to this desire, [illegible]ur n[illegible] ife[illegible]g that we possess both the de[illegible]mination and the resources, to oppose with increased activity and energy, the far[illegible] efforts with which we may have to con[illegible]

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent [illegible]se kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprize, but it besits your wisdom to neglect no precautious that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed, that by the skill and exertions of my navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example; and the fleets of the enemy have for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations in the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British Arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

"The fortune of war on the continent has been more various, and the progress of the French armies threatened at one period the utmost danger to all Europe.

"But from the honourable and dignified perseverence ofmy ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit of the Austrian forces under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

"The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of MADRID, have led to *discussions* of which *I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result*; but I am confident, that, whatever may be their issue, I shall have given to Europe a farther proof of my moderation and forbearance: and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests of the British Empire.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue of the country, proves the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of Corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed, and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community.—Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed.

"The general attachment of my people to the British Constitution, has appeared on every occasion; and the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and Confusion into this country, have been repressed *by the energy and wisdom of the laws*.

"To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore to my people the blessings of a secure and honourable peace, to maintain inviolate their Religion, Laws nnd Liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the latest posterity, the glory and happiness of these kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions: In every measure that can conduce to those objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous and affectionate support of my Parliament.

When the Commons had retired, several Peers were sworn, and took their seats; and, after a short interval.

The Address was moved by *Earl Bathurst*, and seconded by *Lord Offory*; who commented on the various topicks of his Majesty's Speech, in the usual stile of observation, on such occasion. The Peace, the hope of which was held forth in the Speech, their Lordships took occasion no express their hope and conviction, would, if concluded, be consistent with the honour, independence, and true interest of the Country: To such a Peace only, could it be expected that Parliament would consent.

The Address, which was then read by the Clerk, was, as usual, a faithful echo of the Speech; expressed in affectionate terms.

Earl Fitzwilliam, in a speech of some length, delivered his sentiments on the important subject in discusion. He regreted that a difference of opinion should obtain on such an occasion; but his sentiments were so pointedly adverse to such a line of policy as that now recomended from the Throne, and supported by the Address, that ha could not refrain from expressing his disapprobation of it. The first objection that struck him was a marked dereliction of the principles on which the war was commenced. These he conceived to be different from those on which all former wars were founded. Our exertions, he imagined, were to be directed against the baneful and destructive system of the *French principles*. Nor were these exertions to be relaxed until those were obliterated and this Country obviously secured against their influence. But, in the present relative situation of the countries, this felicity was in vain to be looked for.

The principle on which the present Government of France seemed to act, militated against all order and law; nay, against the very existence of civilised society; and he must regret that such a system was now recognised by the language of the Throne, and that it was propsed to be countenanced by the proceedings of that House. He would enter his Protest against such a proceeding, *even were he [illegible] the occasion*. He conceived the wa[illegible] [illegible]ken for the purp[illegible] guarding against t[illegible] effects which must result from the exi[illegible]ch a Government as France [illegible]ed. [illegible] that if the effects of such a [illegible] were necessarily to be confined to France herself, it might not be a just and politick ground of going to war. But when it was obvious that all Europe, and particularly Great Britain, must, sooner or later, be fatally affected by it, he contended, that on the principle of selfpreservation, it was a just and politick ground of war.

In maintaining these positions, his Lordship proceeded to take a copious view of the conduct and operations of France, with respect to European Powers; and contended, from the very moment that the war commenced, down to the present date, her invariable system had been to propagate her baneful and destructive principles in every country where she had acquiree an ascendancy, either by means of conquest or negociation; he was confident that such were her views, and such would be her conduct with respect to this country, the moment the opportunity offered "Every country within the *grasp* of France, became the victim of her principles."

After alluding to the effects which had been produced in the countries already conquered by, to which had entered into alliance with, France; or the influence of French principles in this country, even during the war; to the danger resulting from their still further increase in time of peace: and to the apparent impossibility of guarding against them by any terms of peace; He expressed his conviction that no Peace could be lasting and secure while the present system of France existed. His Lordship concluded with proposing an Amendment, in substance as follows; "That the House, impressed with a deep sense of the necessity of a war, in the defense of civil society, and for the maintenance of moral and religious order, will continue to support his Majesty in its further prosecution with vigour; in the full assurance that his Majesty will take no steps to negociate a peace inconsistent with these objects, and with the interest of the country; that they will defend its rights and interests with their lives and fortunes, against all aggression, &c."

The Earl of Guilford, said a few words expressive of his approbation, of that part of the Address, which stated the negotiation for Peace; but desired that it might not be understood, that he was not pledged to all the conclusions that might be drawn from agreeing to the Address, particularly as related to the efficacy or propriety of certain Bills, (the Treason and Sedition Bills,) passed in the last Parliament.

Lord Grenville, touched upon the leading points in debate. He thought the Address so couched, as to preclude cavil or objection, Overtures were to be made, first, for that desirable end the attainment of Peace; and if this could not be procured on *fair, just, and Honourable terms*, the policy of showing ourselves ready for the alternative of a vigourous prosecution of hostilities, was too obvious to be dwelt upon.

With respect to change of language, as well as measures, towards the French, since the commencament of the war, he would only say, that the language used, and measures taken, were applicable end approriate to the different situations and conditions in which that people were, at the perios in which such were used; and that these were right, had been fully shown hy experience.

As to what had fallen from a Noble Earl, who took a decided part against the Address, he had to observe, that whatever opinions were given by his Majesty's Ministers, respecting the restoration of Monarchy in France, they had never yet declared that, in no case, they would not treat, or even make Peace with her, under a Republican form of Government. He did not hesitate to avow his opinion, that the restoration of Monarchy in France would not only be beneficial to that Country, but also to Great Britaid in particular, and to Europe at large.

After some further debate, in which thr *Earl of Abingdon* introduced some eccentrick observations, and some explanation took place between *Lords Grenville* and *Fitzwillirm*, the Question being called for, and Earl Fitzwilliam appearing to wish to take the sense of the House on his Amendment, the strangers were ordered to withdraw, and were excluded for some time. No division, however, took place; Earl Fitzwilliam's Amendment was negative without a division; and the Address passed.

Adjourned till the morrow.

ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE,

LONDON 5th. to 18th. OCT.

PLYMOUTH, *September 22d, 6 o'Clock, M. M.* About an hour ago the Amphion frigate, Capt. PELLEW, blew up, in an instant no remains of her was to be seen, and it is much to be feared the greatest part of the crew have perished, but the confusion is so great, that no particulars can be obtained.

The melancholy confirmation of the blowing up of the Amphion frigate, was received at the Admiralty from Sir Richard King, by which it appears that Captain Pellew, the first Lieut. and *fifteen of the crew*, out of 220, are the only survivors left to relate the dismal catastrophe; Capt. Swaffield, of the Overyssel Dutch prize is among the unfortunate victims. The accident happened at a quarter after four on Thursday afternoon, while the Capt. and his friends were at dinner. Mr. Pellew is dangeronsly wounded Every exertion that could be used was rendered by the ships boats in the harbour.

Lord Camelford having been accused by Capt. Vancouver of disorderly conduct on board the ship Discovery, and punished, his Lordship lately demanded satisfaction at Hamberg. Captain V. thinking he had only done his duty, declined the meeting, in consequence of which his Lordship attacked him in Conduit-street a few days ago, but was beat off by Captain Vancouver's brother,

The exportion of corn from Holland has again been permitted.

Cormartin, the famous Chief of the Royalists and Chouans, has been acquitted by the Criminal Tribunal of Coutance.

Rochambeau, and six of his Aids du-Camp, are arrived at Bourdeau from St. Domingo.

[*Supplement To-morrow.*

ZEAMAUN SHAW.

Extract from Futty Ghur, 11th January, 1797.

"WE are also prepared at this station for a movement, the Seiks, have been routed in every action they have fought to this date, I send a corroct account,

"Since the shaw left Peeshaweer the Seicks, have had three engagements with Ahmed Khan, who Commands 3 Dustahs or 36,000 men. The first at Rawilpindah, which is 40 Coss from Lahore, the second on the Banks the of Jahlum, the third on the Banks, of the Rahoèe. On the 26th of December, Ahmed Khan, entered Lahore, about 10 o'Clock, in the forenoon, plundered, and put every Seick Family to the Sword, after which he rested his Troops, until evening when he proceed to Amrootser, 18 Coss nearer Delhi;—On his arrival early on the Morning of the 27th he found the city deserted. Ahmed Khan halted at that place, and Zemaun Shaw is within 18 Coss of Lahore, at a place called Aymunnahbad with 5 Dustahs, or 60,000 men his grand army under the Wearrakas have collected about 20,000 men, under the command of Bappoogu Scindeah, and have taken post near Goze Ghur,

"The Saldanah Begum, (Sumroo) with her Troops are posted on the road near Paniput.

The detail of Zemaun Shaw's force is as follows:

Advanced party with Ahmed Khan, 3 dustahs, each 12,000.	36,000
Army with Zemaun Shaw, 5 dustahs, each 12,000,	60,000
Total,	96,000

Detail,	Dustahs,	
Mosuls, or Kuzilbauz,	1	12,000
Goloums,	2	24,000
Kalmucks,	2	24,000
Uzbuck,	1	12,000
Durannys,	2	24,000

Extract of a letter from Bussorah, dated the 15th of October, addressed to a respectable house in Calcutta.

"Prince Heraclius, of Georgia (to the mortification of infatuated Shami, the Armenian) has lost his fifty years labour, by pusilanimous conduct which has caused the horrid destruction of his capital, the city of Tefliz, and upwards of 30,000 helpless Armenians, the inhabitants, to be enslaved, by Agga Mahomet Khan Cajar.

"It is authenticated, both by Mahomedans and Christians here, that the Russian army has marched, and taken possession of Tefliz, and destroyed the city of Gangi, three days march from that ruinous place.

"Agga Mahomet Khan, who took the city of Massnad, the capital of Khorason, receiving this information had marched in confusion back to Tahron, his native place; where he was making grand preparations, with a determined resolution of giving battle to the Northern army. Christians were earnestly offering up their prayers, for the success of the one, and the Mahomedans for that of the other.

"Two days ago, a Mahomedan patamar, came in here from Haderbejen, (the ancient Turkomania or Armenia) and reports, that the Christian army was in possession of Shamky, Shervan,—also, all along the western coast of the Caspian Sea, with its capital, the town of Rusht, where silk and other commodities are produced.

"That the Mussulmen merchants, and other inhabitants had fled for refuge to the city of Cashen, six days march from that place,

"That the Khan, of Shoshur Culla fort, who is roler over five Armenian chiefs, had submitted himself to the Russian General, and joined him with all his forces.

"and finally, that the Turks were in the greatest consternation imaginable, nor knowing what might be the consequence of the great preparations making by the the Russians.

The following Article, Dated Faro, Sept. 12th was received by the last Lisbon Mail.

"An Algerine Cruiser, full of men, was lately sunk off Cape St. Vincent's by two Portugueze men of War, after a most desperate and bloody engagement of Nine Glasses, wherein vast numbers were killed on both sides. The Rover maintained the action with great firmness, and such undaunted resolution, that at one time it was doubtful whither she would not have beat them both off, notwithstanding the superior odds against him.

The Portugueze behaved manfully, and offered to give quarter, provided they would strike, which generous and humane offer the Pirates did with horrid imprecations, disdainfully refuse; and so revengeful were the infidels to the last, that they fired grape and Partridge shot from the decks, and small arms from the Tops into the men of War, whilst they were sinking, which did a great deal of Mischief amongst the Portugueze. Both the Ships were severely shattered—One had several shot between wind and water, which made her very leaky, and her sails and rigging were almost cut to pieces; the other had her foremast and Bowsprit carried away, with part of her starboard Bow, and a large shot in her mainmast. It is thought that the pirates had expended all their cannon balls, as in the latter part of the engagement they fired from their great guns, marline-spikes, ring bolts, rusty nails, bits of Iron, and lead cut in square pieces.

"What is astonishing, the Captain was seen nailing the Colours to the Ensign Staff whilst the ship was sinking, when done, he pulled a pistol from his breast and shot himself through the head, he was a very bold daring fellow, and had often attack[illegible] ships of much superior force, and had frequently succeeded—he always fought under the bloody flag.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Message from the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, Sept. 25.

"Citizen Legislators,

"The Directory can no longer conceal from you the afflicting particulars which they receive from all quarters; of the situation of the troops, spread over the Interior of the Republic.

"For several months past their constancy has been put to the proof by the most painful privations; and while they have deplored their distress, the Directory more than once admired the resignation with which the French soldiers knew how to forget their wants, when those of the country are recalled to their minds.

"So long as the Directory could flatter themselves with a prospect of the melioration of the Finances, which could put an end to a situation so critical, they sustained the courage of the troops by hope, and studiously concealed their alarms; but the evils have become too great to be any longer disguised; and however painful this revelation may be, it is no longer possible to withhold it. The present alarming circumstances demand it.

"The pay of the troops, that sacred debt of the Republic to the citizens who devote their lives to her service, has not been discharged for several months; notwithstanding the solicitations of the Government, the Treasury could not afford the necessary supply—it had not the means.

"All contracts are suspended from the inability of the public Treasury to fulfil their engagements; the supplies of porvisions are exhausted, and not a hope of recruiting them remains; in almost every part they have been obliged to have recourse to reqisitions; but this measure, the employment of which is always fatal, has only supplied very insufficient resources; and it is particularly dangerous in those departments, in which civil war has made such ravages as will require a long time to repair.

"In several parts of the Republic the subsistence of the troops has been exposed to failure, the distribution has rarely been made in the proportion determined by the law, and has often been wholly suppressed for several days; the nourishment of the troops, when moving from place to place, which hitherto has only been supported by the advances made by persons in power, is on the point of failing in all the departments. Lastly, and this confession is the most afflicting to the Directory to make, in several of the hospitals they have been obliged to refuse the sick soldier the food that was necessary for the re-establishment of his health.

"Discouraged by the disorganization of all parts of the service, the Agents abandon their posts, to escape the numerous complaints they are unable to answer. In many places, money destined for other purposes has been taken by force from public chests to supply the wants of the troops, and those illegal proceedings have found their excuse in the imperious law of necssity. Every day couriers arrive to bring to the Directory and to the War Minister the news of some new calamity, or the dread of some new danger.

"The Directory conjure you, Citizen Representatives, to fix your whole attention on the afflicting picture which they now present to you, and to devise some means for supplying the public treasury with the necessary resources for the subsistence of the troops of the Interior; the most rigid œconomy shall be observed in the expenditure of such funds, and the reforms which the Directory are preparing, will soon diminish the expences and the demands.

"The armies which are out of France, nourished by victory, no longer occupy the thoughts of the Government, except by the recital of their successes; all their solicitude then must be directed to the troops of the Interior, who have claims equally strong on the gratitude of the country, and who can only obtain from the country the relief which she owes to her defenders.

REVELLIERE LEPAUX, *President.*
LAGARDE, *Secretary General.*"

General JOURDAN has been visited at Frankfort by the Hereditary PRINCE of DENMARK, who, at the same time, inspected the French Camp in the neighbourhood of that city.

THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

The Letter which follows was addressed [illegible] a VENETIAN LADY. *It was inter[illegible] and published in the* ECLAIR. *The [illegible] which it offers is of some value. It is ev[illegible] ly drawn with fidelity, and its colouri[illegible] not overcharged.*

"You ask me to communicate what I think of the interior state of France.—I feel so little of the spirit of party, that I even dare to hope, that my opinions are not very far from the reality.

"The Powers of the Directory begin to assume a consistency, since it has re-united itself with the majority of the nation. In this union it has also been followed by the majority of the Repr[illegible]tive Body.

"The majority of the nation supports the n[illegible] Constitution, not from believing it so goo as it really is, but because all classes of society ha[illegible] need of repose, which may permit them to cultivate in safety the domestic vi[illegible] opinion, strong, because it w[illegible] uniform and co[illegible] sistent, has saved the constituted authorities, who by an inconceivable charm, and after a plan most ingeniously combined, were marching with a firm step to their own destruction!

"The Government was deceived by bad men. Their own Agents united to the Anarchists, who endeavoured to turn into ridicule the name of an konest man, *(d'un honnite homme.)* When on the verge of this abyss, the Directory saw its depth. They retreated with horror, but with a slow [illegible] caution, which, if not dictated by necessi[illegible] have favoured of weakness. The malady was violent—the convalescence must be tedious and painful.

"The Tribunals have distinguished themselves by a bold impartiality. They have defended the Constitution against the attacks of the powerful, they have covered the oppressed with an impenetrable shield!

"The finances are still a prey to a most outgraeous system of stock-jobbing, and every remedy which has hitherto been applied, has furnished new aliment to the jobbers, who avail themselves of every turn with a dexterity which the w[illegible]dom of the Legislature cannot guard against[illegible]

"We still enjoy good cheer—w[illegible] wine, for the cellars of the Emigrants were we[illegible] stored. There is much play, and w[illegible] me[illegible] with very amiable men. But it must [illegible] that the young men of Paris, who t[illegible] selves highly polished, have more of fo[illegible] of ignorance, than under the old regim[illegible] they think it a great thing to mutter a few half words against the Government, which knows them sufficiently to despise them.

"In General, there prevails a certain indifference, of the French armies can overcome.—Even the Parisian Cockneys laugh at the public feasts. They recollect, that of these ROBESPIERRE was the *High Priest*, and MARAT the *Divinity!*

"The turbulent party's are still feared. They have contrived to place the moderate men between them and the Government, whose thunder can scarcely strike the guilty without affecting the innocent!

"In other respects the same gaiety prevails, the people laugh, dance, and sing, without reckoning *over how many graves!*"

CONSPIRACY against the FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Extract Paris, September, 11th.

"The MINISTER of POLICE had announced the previous Evening, to one of his friends that perhaps he should not be alive on the tomorrow morning. But as soon as the Brig[illegible]ands knew that Paris was in a state of de[illegible] they changed their Batteries, and direc[illegible] them against the Camp at Grenelle, ab[illegible] League from Paris, where they are 3 o[illegible] Men.

"They flattered themselves they [illegible]uld be able to surprise or disarm the Camp, to Massacre those who should refuse to march with them, or to seduce the br[illegible] Soldiers, who composed it and engage them [illegible] up Paris, and carry there pillage an[illegible] the Brigands have been taken in [illegible] snares, and been the Victims of their Plots—The following is the manner in [illegible] they attempted to execute them.

"Yesterday there were at the Guinguielles of Vagirard a vast number of people more than common [illegible]—They drank a good deal, sung and [illegible] to debauc[illegible] and [illegible] Southern personages, [illegible] kno[illegible] Te[illegible] were recognised here,—[illegible] had wa[illegible] into the neighbouring Fields. It was [illegible] they were destined to execute at nig[illegible] Coup-de main against Paris—They were [illegible] pected with firmness, but about Eleven o'[illegible] they assembled on the sudden, and b[illegible] different ways marched towards the Camp, after Massacreing some centinels.

The Rebels were 7 or 800 in numb[illegible] were armed with Sabres, Poniards, and large sticks: they had some Firelocks, but in particular great quantities of Powder and Ball, for they reckoned upon seizing the Muskets of the Soldiers.

Wh[illegible] rived at the gate of the Camp they [illegible]d Vive la Republique, down with [illegible]uar[illegible] They first demanded to frater[illegible] he Soldiers that they wanted to [illegible] in Arms, to re-establish the [illegible] overturn the new third [illegible] and restore to the Sol[illegible] they enjoyed under Ro[illegible] an while some of them [illegible] go and seize the Park of [illegible] the piles of Arms.—On the instant an Officer whom they surrounded with [illegible]iards, the brave Malo, Commandant of [illegible] goons, cried out "To arms," He escaped [illegible] Assassins who surrounded him leaped [illegible] is Horse and called his Comrades.—[illegible] without waiting to dress themselves [illegible] on their Horses, and fell upon the Bri[illegible]g[illegible] who made a vigorous resistance.

The Jacobins killed some of the Sol[illegible]rs and Wou[illegible] The whole [illegible]nts were su[illegible]ed, and pursued, and 150 of them stret[illegible] upon the spot, one hundred and th[illegible]y of them were made Prisoners, several of whom are famous Terrorists, Members of Revolutionary Committees.—The leader [illegible] these Brigands is *a General*, broken for having committed atrocities in la Vendeé [illegible] has been already *whipped & branded.* [illegible] thing remained quiet.—[illegible] ey perused the fugitives across [illegible], and the Wood of Meudon. The troops have done their duty, particularly the Dragoons, with Malo at their head, who has also fought at Jemmappe and Fleurs, and who was outlawed after May 31st.

LOUIS THE XVIII.

The unfortunate Louis XVIII. rejected and expelled from all the Territories of His Relations, has at last found an Asylum at Bla[illegible]urgh in the Dominions of the Duke [illegible]ick, where he arrived on the 27th [illegible] a ma[illegible] which the Prince has [illegible]veral Emigrants who took refuge [illegible] affords us reason to hope [illegible]s outcast will at last find a [illegible] having experienced so many [illegible]ls.

[illegible] 25th Oct. advices were received at *Loya[illegible]*, stating, that the 1st *Quebeck homeward bound fleet*, consisting of 14 or 15 Ships, under Convoy of the Pearl Frigate, was met off Belleisle to the Northward of Newfoundland, by *Richery's Squadron*, which captured seven of them.

The Corunna Mail of the 14th of October announced, that 11,000 men, stipulated by the late TREATY concluded between FRANCE and SPAIN, were on their march into Italy, to reinforce BOUNAPATRE—and that the FLEET was about to sail to Leghorn and Genoa, for the protection of the Spanish Trade.

At the opening of the new Parliament, Mr. [illegible]NGTON was unanimously re-elected [illegible] of the House of Commons.

[illegible]rnaments to the heads and Sterns of [illegible] are to be discontinued in [illegible] a figure for the head, a [illegible] to be [illegible]apted, and the stern to be as [illegible] plan probably adopted [illegible] as the principal part of [illegible]ar.

[illegible] LAUDERD[illegible]'s objections to the title [illegible]RKOL will, it is thought, produce [illegible] or serious discussion in the House [illegible]

[illegible]BRA[illegible] a Irishman, and Colonel Commandant of MURRAY's Regiment in the Impe[illegible] was Governor of Frankfort, at the [illegible]der to the French.

[illegible]ank of Brigadier General in the British [illegible] has been conferred on Col. HEILIMRE, [illegible] Regiment of Lowonstein, for his [illegible]ns in the redu[illegible] of Grenada

[illegible] is stated in a letter from Frankfort, dated the 18th Ult. to have had an interview with the French Commissioners at Hanau.

The CITY of [illegible] in their corporate capacity, have ag[illegible] [illegible]OP of CAVALRY and a Regiment of [illegible]FANTRY—for each of [illegible] FOUR WARDS of that metropolis, to take the Oaths of allegiance, and the men to be enrolled [illegible] a signed obligation, "*to serve only for [illegible] as they shall choose.*"— When they wish [illegible]ire, "to give in a resignation assigning their [illegible]ons for wishing to retire:"—To be officered [illegible] Gentl[illegible] nominated by the Corporation, and [illegible]ed by the Lord Lieutenant.

[illegible]NDON—*September*, 29, 1796.

[illegible]esday a Court of Directors was held at the [illegible] House, when Mr. Thellusson took the O[illegible] his seat as a Director, and was afterwards elected a Major in the second Regiment of Ind[illegible] Volunteers on the resignation of Major M[illegible]lf, the Court adjourned at five o'clock, till thi[illegible]ay.

[illegible]RAS:—PRINTED No. 7, *Armenian Street.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER O[illegible] B. M[illegible]SRS. THOMSON AND FERRIS, CALCUTTA; MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND BRITAIN, MASULIPATAM; — MESSRS. DE BURY, JOHANNES SINAN AND CO. PONDICHERRY; MR. J. SUTHERLAND, COLUMBO, MR. P. SECLUNA, TRINCOMALLIE,—MR. E. ALDRIDGE, COCHIN, AND BY MR. LEONARD JAQUES, AT BOMBAY.

SUPPLEMENT *to the* COURIER,

WEDNESDAY, *8th February*, 1797.

THE [illegible] R.

Madras: February 8th. 1797.

ON the 2d Ultimo a[illegible] in Bombay harbour the Honorable C[illegible]er Swift, Capt. Robert Billamo[illegible] GENE-RAL STUART, and his Suite, [illegible]oard—The General was received on his l[illegible]ing with all due Military honors,—his Ma[illegible]'s 73th Re-[illegible] arms, and [illegible] House.

The In[illegible]many, and Principal Merchants of Bom[illegible], with that liberality that has ever strongly marked their character, mean to present a service of Plate of the value of FIVE HUNDRED GUIN[illegible], to Captain B. W. Page, of His M[illegible]jesty's Sloop of War Hobart, for his ready assi[illegible]d protection granted to [illegible]

DEATH of GEN[illegible] MARCEAU,

From a recital of the horrors and devastation of war, the Philosophick mi[illegible] turns, with a soothing satisfaction, to the contemplation of the Generous emulation displayed by the contending Armies, in paying the last duties to the remains of the French General Marceau.

PARIS,—*October*, 4.

The following are th[illegible]tails respecting the death of General Mar[illegible]cted [illegible] the o[illegible]

had gaine[illegible] several Vi[illegible]e, an[illegible] nourable death t[illegible]

On the retre[illegible] ed with covering [illegible]E. while the French [illegible] A kirchen. It was ther[illegible]ved his death wound.

Some Chasseurs were sk[illegible]ing in a wood with the Austrian Hussars. Marceau, to reconnoitre the ground, entered the wood, reconnoitre the ground, entered the wood, accompanyed by an Officer, and some orderly men. A Tyrolian Chasseur, hid behind a tree, knew him by the distinctive marks of his rank, aimed at him and shot him through the body. Marceau retired some paces, and fell from his Horse. He was conveyed to Altenkirchen.

They wished to transport him to the left bank of the Rhine but he was not in a state to support the Journey; he himself requested he might be left at Altenkirchen. He was left with the Prussian Commandant of that little Town with a S[illegible] [illegible]e officers to attend him.

On the following day [illegible]d guard of the Enemy occupied A[illegible] When the Austrian G[illegible] informed of this event, he [illegible] Marceau —Generl Kray [illegible] who had fought [illegible] years. Sentiments of [illegible] the midst of w[illegible] Generals, and [illegible] Peace to manifest them, [illegible]

Some hopes wer[illegible] Marceau, and the first Su[illegible] of [illegible] Duke Charles bestowed every care upon him [illegible] but on Sept. 21, in the mornin[illegible]ptoms [illegible]eca[illegible] more alarming, h[illegible] expired at six o'clock.

The Austrian [illegible] and Blankenstei[illegible] who had see[illegible] in [illegible] battle [illegible] valour at t[illegible] head of our squadrons, disputed the honour of paying the last duties to him but the Officers who were with him went [illegible] Prince [illegible] sted that his b[illegible] might be [illegible] [illegible]thers in arms.

The Prince consented, requ[illegible]ing [illegible]ch General to let the Austrians know t[illegible] moment in which the co[illegible] was t[illegible] red that they might join [illegible]ng the sad Military honours tha[illegible]

The Body of Mer[illegible]au was [illegible]e Entrenched Camp [illegible] Coblentz, amidst the discharge of the Artillery of [illegible] Armies.

Letters from Lisbon of [illegible] Ultimo, announce, that PORTUGAL *is about to shut her ports against England*, and all the Prizes taken by English cruizers, and *carried into Lisbon, are sent back to Cadiz*,

Advices are said to be receiv[illegible] from Gibraltar of very recent date, that Sir H[illegible]de Parker, in the Queen man of war of 98 guns, with other ships of war, and several merchant ships, are arrived there from England.

It is also stated, that Admiral Sir John Jervis has been joined by Rear Admiral Mann and his fleet in the Mediterranean; by which the squadron, including *three Neapolitans*, is increased to twenty-six sail of the line, which is cruizing in two divisions to block up Toulon, and also Genoa.

LONDON.

SEPTEMBER, 30th.

We last night received the *Paris Journals* to the 25th ult. but their contents are of small importance compared with those of the *Hamburgh Mail*, that arrived yesterday forenoon.

In our Paper of the 19th. we predicted, "with confidence, that one of these two things "was inevitable: either *Jourdan* must de-"feat the *Archduke*, and again advance, or "[illegible] must retreat." Our prediction is now fulfilled.

It was with considerable surprise we found, that *Moreau* continued so long, not merely to maintain himself in Bavaria, but even to push forward his conquests. The motives of his conduct are now explained. We find that he continued advancing in Bavaria, for the purpose of making the dispositions necessary for the execution of an enterprize strongly resembling that which led to the brilliant successes of the *Archduke*. He stationed a strong body of his troops near Munich to keep the Austrians in check in that quarter; he left a force before Ingolstadt sufficient to carry on the siege of that place, while with the principal part of his army he crossed the Danube, intending to march through Franconia by Nuremberg and Wurtzburg, and to attack the *Archduke* in the rear, while *Jourdan's* army should attack him in front, a plan of operations, which, if it succeed; will ultimately render the *Archduke's* late victorious march as fatal to the House of Austria as it has hitherto promised to be advantageous.

We have given it as our opinion that Moreau's retrogade march through Franconia, is made rather with the design of routing the Archduke than of actually retreating; an opinion which we found chiefly upon his conduct in Bavaria, where he continued so long after he knew of *Jourdan's* retreat. Had he conceived himself placed in imminent danger by that misfortune, he would have instantly retreated through Suabia, before his retreat was cut off; but it appears that so far from being alarmed, he still continued his operations in Bavaria with the same boldness which we might have expected, could only be inspired by *Jourdan's* presence on the banks of the Nab. This conduct of *Moreau* could only have proceeded from a confidence in his own strength; and his leaving a strong corps near Munich, and another to besiege Ingolstadt, shews, that so far from abandoning his ground in Bavaria, which he would have done had a retreat been in his contemplation, he actually made dispositions for maintaining his conquests in that quarter with a view, no doubt, of speedily returning to pursue them.

The French troops stationed near Munich were attacked and defeated on the 11th. by General Frolich and the Prince of Furstemberg, while, about the same time, the Austrians under General Hotze defeated the French near Ingolstadt and raised the siege of the place. It therefore appears that the French must be entirely driven out of Bavaria across the Danube; that they must unite as speedily as possible with the army under *Moreau*, and probably march with him towards Wurtzburgh. Thus we contend, that whatever may have been *Moreau's* original object in crossing the Danube, *the Austrians now benefit by the Evacuation of Bavaria*, and perhaps of Franconia and Suabia, as much as if he had actually intended a retreat in the first instance. [illegible] is not the re possession of territor[illegible] alone promises advantage to the [illegible] *Moreau* lost 3500 [m]en, [illegible] the forces left in Bavaria must have fallen upon him in confusion, while the Austrians keep up a harrassing and dangerous pursuit. In these circumstances, whether it is said *Moreau* is retreating, or is only marching to attack the *Archduke*, it is manifest he must be marching through Franconia in great jeopardy. There are now four great hostile armies closely locked within each other. The *Archduke* has *Jourdan* in front, and *Moreau* is approaching upon the *Archduke*, closely followed by *Nauendorff*. What the result of this situation of the Armies may be, we cannot foretell; but *we think this is the most critical period of the War that ever has occured*. It appears probable, that either the Army of the *Archduke* or the Army of *Moreau* will be compleatly annihilated. In such a state of things expectation is wound to the h[illegible] pitch; and particularly by the laten accounts from *Jourdan's* Army, which led us to believe that a General Battle took place between him and the *Archduke*, on the 16th, the result of which is unknown.

STATE PAPER,

PROCLAMATION BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

WE FRANCIS THE II. &c. &c.

In the present moment, when a coincidence of the most unexpected events favours the rapid progress of the enemy, and calls for our redoubled care to afford assistance to our States, menaced in this manner, we find this our resolution strengthened by considering that providence has put us at the head of a nation which has given us, on every occasion, the most effectual proofs of the greatness of their zeal to support the measures taken for the defence of their country and of their laws, which render them happy, and of a prince who returns to their fidelity a love for every Individual.

Though fear, and perhaps intentional reports, magnify the danger more than it in reality is, and present it as near at hand, we must not conceal from our faithful Subjects that the situation of affairs is pressing, and does not allow us to remain satisfied with ordinary measures, but imposes on us, and all those who wish to see the welfare of the State secure, more than extraordinary exertions.

Much as the long duration of a war, carried on under so many changes of fortune, has affected the ability of the nation, yet the resources of so powerful a State are far from being exhausted. Though Government continues to refrain with abhorrence from the violent measures which our enemies employ for the suppression of our fellow citizens and the destruction of Europe. Countries so well populated, so fertile, and enriched by nature and industry, still offer innumerable means of defence, by employing which we would find ourselves enabled to meet every danger. But we trust in the justice of our cause and in the protection of the Almighty, who regards that justice, that the moment will not arrive, in which the nation will be forced to have recourse to the most extraordinary means.

In this persuasion, we shall always confine ourselves only to the measures of calling to arms those who are otherwise, agreeably to the military System, exempt from military service; including also all foreigners who have not acquired the rights of citizen ship in the Austrian dominions by residing in them for ten years, at the same time we promise to all those who shall willingly follow this our call, and who shall offer to their municipalities to serve in the Army; 1st, that as soon as ever we shall have secured to the nation, agreeably to our wish and desire, an honorable and permanent peace, they shall be dismisted at the termination of the war, 2d that during the war, they shall be treated as Volunteers. 3d that they shall be at liberty, agreeably to their abilities and capacity, to chuse and name the regiment in which they wish to serve; and that 4th, as a just recompence on their return home, every possible assistance shall be given to them in their employments and settling; and that on all occasions, they shall be preferred.

Though we can promise ourselves the principal operation of this proclamation from the unequivocal sentiments of our faithful subjects, yet we think it our duty to impress into their mind, that in following willingly this honourable call of their country, they likewise protect their families and private property; and that, if on the contrary they should neglect to join us for the general security, they would be forced, in case of unfortunate events, to carry parricidal arms against their native land, as abused organs of the enemy, *to promote the ruin of public order, the destruction of their fellow citizens, and of their families, and to assist in the common destruction.*

Behold the still smoking ruins of Italy, and the excesses and most inhuman cruelties committed there; Behold the devestations which the once flourishing territories of Germany have suffered, inundated by the armies of the enemy; and you cannot remain dubious about the terrible fate which threatens every country, and every nation, on being invaded by such enemies.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

September 23.

PELET of Lozerre introduced a motion of order, the tendency of which was, to induce the Legislative Body to testify by a message addressed to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY, its desire that they would hasten to avail themselves of the most favourable opportunity to conclude with the Belligerent Powers a GENERAL PEACE. I know, (observed the Speaker) that the article of the Constitution admits the right in the Executive Directory of concluding Peace and declaring War. But the Article also includes that the Legislative Body ought to employ every means in its power to increase the Prosperity of the Republic—*(Murmurs)* The Order of the Day!—(exclaimed many Members.) Our compromising Members (continued the Speaker) have joyfully made all the sacrifices they possibly could to force our enemies to conclude a peace to our m[illegible]al advantage, and the[y] are still disposed to co[illegible] these sacrifices; [illegible]s their wish that th[e Legisla]tive Body should [illegible] the Directory, as the Executive Organ of [the Fre]nch People, to testify their desire for a [illegible] glorious Peace, to put them in possession of [illegible]nefits of the Constitution. I demand in consequence, that a message be sent to the Directory *to express the wish of the French People*, and to invite them to employ all the means that are compatible with the glory and interest of the Republic, *to put an end to the War.*

MATTHIEU thought it would be indiscreet and injurious to make this proposition to the Directory. He had no doubt but that *Peace was the desire of every French citizen*, and the dearest wish of the Legislative Corps, but the Directory had sufficiently proved its moderation by their conduct, and their official notes, transmitted to Ministers at Foreign Courts, where are the principal columns of the Coalition, and how ardently they wish for a speedy and honorable Peace; and since the principles and the interests of the Republic, as well as the infancy of its existence, make it necessary, that the Directory should have but one wish with the French people; it would be a wanton insult to suppose that they would continue the war either through caprice or ambition, however glorious it might be for the arms of the Republic, which must, notwithstanding, *prove a destructive scourge, while its termination ought to be the first wish of every friend to humanity, and the prosperity of the nation* —There is still another consideration which should operate with us to reject this proposition, which is, that through its publicity it may be prejudical to the negociations already begun with the principal of the Belligerent Powers. If these Powers should hear of the means used to force the Directory to make Peace, they will of course be more reluctant in their concessions which our military successes give us a right to expect. I demand the order of the day. Tihs proposal was supported by the Mountain, who expressed their persuasion, that none would be against the measure, but such as wished to retain their power only in a state of war and calamity.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS who spoke next, opposed the Motion of Pelet, and at length the Council passed to the Order of the Day.

LONDON 26th. SEPTEMBER,

In our Paper on Friday, we said that the Telegraph of Lisle had communicated intelligence of important successes of the French arms in Italy; but the statement which then had reached us was very far short of that contained in the Paris Journals to the 24th, which we received by *Express* last night.

WURMSER believing that BUONAPARTE would advance streight through Tyrol towards Insoruck, marched his forces ronnd towards Verona, with the intention of cutting off the French General's communications, and surrounding him in the dangerous defiles of Tyrol.

BUONAPARTE apprized of this design turned round to his right, and by a sudden and unexpected march came up with WURMSER, near Bassono, where a general battle was fought on the 6th Instant, in which the Austrians were totally routed and WURMSER narrowly escaped being made prisoner.

General WURMSER, with 8000 men, the wreck of his army, fled to take refuge in Mantua.

The French took the Austrian head-quarters at Bassona They have destroyed nearly 20,000 men; and the baggage, magazines, and artillery which have fallen into their hands are immense.

MOREAU continues successful; and although he is acquainted with JOURDAN's situation, yet so far is he from retreating, that his head quarters have lately been removed further into Bavaria and he still pushes forward.

JOURDAN makes a stand on the Lahn. His army has been strongly reinforced, and it is said he has again begun to act upon the offensive.

It appears that the ARCHDUKE, either alarmed by MOREAU's conduct, or determined to make him retreat, is retiring towards the Danube.

RICHERY'S SQUADRON.

LONDON,—*October* 15.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, Lord Spencer came from Wimbledon to his house in the Admiralty yard, being sent for by a Messenger from Mr. Nepean's Office, on account of the dispatches received by Captain Hands from Vice-Admiral Sir James Wallace, Commander in Chief of the British fleet at Newfoundland. They confirm our former accounts of the destruction of Placentia, Renurse, Ferryland, Cape Broyle, and Bulls Bay, by the enemy's forces, and also of the capture of seven of our homeward-bound Quebec fleet off the Streights of Belle-Isle. They state, in addition, that the French having made an ineffectual attack upon the town of St. John's in which they sustained considerable loss, proceeded immediately to make preparations for quitting the whole island, and when Captain Hands left St. John's, the enemy were bearing away from the settlement in two divisions, to cruize, as is supposed, after our homeward-bound trade from Canada and Nova Scotia.

The above account of the French having been obliged to abandon their attempt upon Newfoundland, was confirmed last night in the House of Commons by MR. PYBUS, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who stated that Admiral Gardner had no occasion to weaken his force, by sending a detachment to drive the French from Newfoundland, as they have already been expelled by the rigour of the season.

Dispatches were yesterday received at Lord Greoville's Office, from the Marquis of Bute, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of *Madrid*. They state, according to report, that the conduct of the Spanish Government continues to be marked by the most evident *hostile* disposition towards this country.

The Spanish Government has ordered a *schedule* to be delivered in of all the *British property* in the possession of the m[er]chants.

LONDON,—*October* 14.

The mail from Corunna, which reached town yesterday morning, was brought to Falmouth in seven days, by the Lanzarote Spanish packet. By this conveyance we have received intelligence that the embargo on British ships still continues to be enforced in all the ports of Spain; and a letter received by a merchant in the City, dated Cadiz, September 17, says, that the Spanish fleet, consisting of 24 sail of the line, completely prepared for putting to sea, were every day expected to sail. The place of their destination was a profound secret, and various conjectures respecting it were formed, some supposing it would go to join the French at Toulon, and others that it would cruize off Lisbon, and blockade that harbour.

By the Madrid Gazette, brought by yesterday's mail from Corunna, it should seem that orders had been given for the march of the 18,000 troops, stipulated for in the treaty of alliance with the French Republic: the report ran, that these troops were to take their route towards Italy, presumptively to give weight to the negotiations pending between the King of Naples and the French, as this Monarch, it is said, obstinately persists in refusing the demand of the French Directory to shut his ports against the English.

Our NAVAL and MILITARY GAZETTE, contains this day a variety of important information; but the commencement of the article under the head ARMY deserves particular attention. It may be seen, that the 10th and 87th Regiments are embarked at the NORE, whence they proceed to PORTSMOUTH, where they are to be joined by a SQUADRON now under orders for LISBON, which is supposed to be the destination of these Regiments; but we have reason to believe, that they are intended either for GIBRALTER or the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The two Regiments are under the Command of the gallant Col. DOYLE.

NAVAL ACTIONS.

Admiralty Office, October 15, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mouat, of his Majesty's Ship Assistance, dated Halifax, September 14 1796, to Mr. Nepean.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th of last month, about four leagues East South-East from Cape Henry, the Thisbe, who had been sent to look out in the East North East quarter, a little after five in the morning made the signal for three strange ships being in the East-South-East. The Bermuda, who had been in chace of a brig the evening before in that quarter, and who was seven or eight miles nearer the strange ships than any of the squadron, the Thisbe excepted, repeated or made the signal, that the ships seen were enemy's ships; upon which the Admiral immediately made the signal for a general chace. The squadron was then composed of the flag-ship, the Assistance, Thetis, Thisbe, Topaze, and Bermuda. So very light was the breeze, and withal partial, that the ships did not steer for some time. The Topaze was the first that had the breeze; the Thetis, being at some distance from her, was the next, and the flag-ship soon after; the Assistance, being to leeward and astern, did not obey her helm before the Topaze was eight or nine miles advanced, the Thetis and Resolution about half that distance. The squadron continued in pursuit, and about half past five in the evening. the Topaze brought the nearest ship to action, upon which she returned a broadside, and hauled down her colours. The Bermuda being near, bore down to the prize, and the Assistance's signal was made to take possession of her. The flag-ship and the frigates, without a moment's loss of time, continued in chace of the other two frigates. The Admiral's verbal message to me, by Captain Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax with the prize. Upon my taking possession of her, I found her to be L'Elizabeth, mounting thirty-six guns, 24 twelve pounders on her main deck, and 12 nines on her quarter deck and fore-castle, a large ship, said to be about a thousand tons.

A letter from Halifax in America, dated September 20, says, "I have much pleasure in communicating an action which recently occurred in this quarter, and which I conceive the most brilliant of any during a war peculiarly distinguished by the gallantry of our Marine.

"Captain Beresford, in the Raison, of 24 guns going from hence for Boston, fell in with a French ship, supposed to be the Vangeur, called a 44 on one deck, but mounting 56 guns. Capt. Beresford, with proper prudence, declined engaging an enemy of so superior a force, and stood from her; the other, however, pursuing, a running fight commenced, and lasted for four hours, when night put an end to the combat. In the morning Captain Beresford found the Frenchman close along-side, and finding it impossible to run from him, he formed the gallant resolution to fight him, which he did yard arm, to yard arm, for an hour and three quarters, when the enemy having lost her bowsprit and main-mast, and otherwise much damaged, sheered of: the Raison pursued, but an immense thick fog coming on, favored her escape. We lost three men killed, and seven wounded. The carnage on board the Vangeur must have been very great, as Captain Beresford (who has returned here to refit) told me she looked like a bee-hive before the action.

October 14.—Advice had been received at the India-house that the following ships, which sailed from Spithead on the 11th August last, were all well on the 27th, in lat. 28. N. long. 21. W. viz. Thames, Pitt, Carnatic, Albion, Phœnix, Walmer Castle, Royal-Admiral, Sir Stephen Lushington, Lascelles, Royal Charlotte, Queen, Busbridge, Glatton, and duke of Buccleugh.

CITY OF LONDON.

On Thursday, October 13th, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall. After going through the ordinary business, Mr. Hodgson rose on the subject of his promised motion an address to his Majesty, praying the removal of his Ministers, and the adoption of such measures as might tend to the restoration of peace: but Mr. Hodgson observing, that since he first suggested the necessity for such an address, Ministers had shewn a disposition to obey the voice of the Nation, and he therefore should decline prosecuting the matter further. Mr. Leckey, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Birch, Aldermen Sanderson, Glyn, Le Mesurier, &c. insisted on the original motion being put, in order that by its decided negative the Public might be possessed of the true sense or the Court, with this amendment, that "A dutiful and loyal address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to express our grateful thanks for his most gracious communication to both Houses of Parliament, of his Royal intention to send immediately a person to Paris, with full powers to negociate for the restoration of a general peace;—and to express our most sanguine hopes, that the measure may lead to a just, honorable, and solid peace for Britain and her Allies; to congratulate his Majesty on the general attachment of his people to the British Constitution; and on the energy and wisdom of the laws, which have repressed the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into the country, to assure his Majesty, that should the event of the negociation prove ineffectual, and frustrate his enceavours to secure, for the future, the general tranquillity, this Court will, to the utmost of its power, support and assist his Majesty, to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further eforts with which this country may have to contend; as the only means of obtaining, at a future period, the substantial peace we have a right to expect."

The question being put, the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 121 members; there being only 14 against it; and on Friday the City Remembrancer, &c. waited on the King, to know when his Majesty would be pleased to receive the address, which is to be presented by the whole Court of Common Council.

SCOTLAND it is said, is to be *included* in the new MILITIA BILL.

An extension of the Bank capital of two millions more, has, we understand, been decided upon, as the probable mean, of alleviating the present embarrassments of the mercantile world.

EMBARGO—An order was on Saturday sent down from the Admirnlty to the different Vice-Admirals of the Counties, to lay an *embargo* on all GENOESE vessels in our ports

LONDON.

MONDAY, *October* 17.

Yesterday arrived the first of the four Hamburgh Mails that were due, and this morning the third. Besides what has already been known through the channel of Paris and Brussels papers, they contain very little important information.

Moreau appears to have met with several serve-re checks in his retreat, and by the position of the Austrian armies acting against him, it would seem that he will have still others to sustain before he will be able to make it completely good. The German accounts make his losses already to amount 16,000 men. The Vienna Court Gazette represents Field-Marshal Wurmser's force as far more considerable than the French are willing to allow: it even appears by that Gazette that he has recently obtained some successes over the Republicans.

PARIS,—*October 3d to the 8th.*

The French Directory has published the following official note, charging the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Charles de la Croix, to expedite passports, for the English Agent who is about to make his appearance at Paris, to propose Peace.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

"An official note, dated Westminster 22d September, transmitted on the 19th of this Month to the Minister for Foreign affairs, requests a passport for an envoy from the British Cabinet, who is to proceed to France, for the purpose of making overtures of peace. The Directory immediately issued an arret, which charged the Minister to deliver the passport required. The Envoy will be furnished with full powers, not only for proposing the preliminaries of peace with the French Republic and Great Britain, but for concluding a definitive peace between the two powers. "If then (adds the Official Note) the English Government is *sincere*, if this measure like those which they have hitherto adopted on this subject, be not contrived for the purpose of *insinuating, that they are obliged to continue the war, and to give them a pretext for demanding* SUPPLIES *from the* ENGLISH PEOPLE, who already groan under the burthens of war; if this Government at last abjures their unjust hatred; if they listen to the voice of humanity; if they listen to the wishes of the Nation, whose interest and happiness are confided to them, the establishment of *Peace*, will experience neither obstruction nor, delay.

(*Signed*) PERLET.

The Directory has also refuted in an official manner the rumour which had been spread of its being necessary to order out the second requisition, to retrieve [illegible] losses which the Sambre and Meuse and the [illegible] and Moselle armies [illegible]ve sustained. The Directory assures us, that our preceding successes, the loss of the enemy, Wurmser's defeat, the different treaties of Peace, and the well founded hope of concluding new ones would render all levies of recruits not only useless, but hurtful. "The Army of the Sambre and Meuse," (adds the Directory) "has not lost in the whole campaign, more than 6000 men, including prisoners, wounded, sick, and deserters It has just been reinforced by between 16 and 18000 fresh Troops," the Directory has published nothing official from the Armies.

Danawert, Sept. 15.—General Moreau has been driven from Newbourg: yesterday and the day before, his army had not ceased to engage the Austrians; actions took place on all sides, which were fought with great obstinacy. The combat has recommenced this morning, and General Moreau has again advanced; his head-quarters are carried from hence to Oberndorff, on the Lech, for the purpose of assisting the division under General Ferino.

From Basle, Sept. 21, we learn, that [illegible] Courier who passed through that city, [illegible] *Wurmser* was reported still to be *blocked up* in Mantua, and all supplies cut off. It is mentioned at Basle, that part of *Moreau's* army was to form an *immediate junction* with that of *Bouanaparte.*

On the 24th October, intelligence was communicated to the Ministry of the *capture* of two SPANISH GALLEONS, worth nearly a million sterling, in the following extract of a letter from Cork.

"The *Reyna Louisa* of 700 Tons, from *Lima* " to *Cadiz*, with treasure, the *Princessa* of 600 " Tons, from *Havannah* to *Ferrol*, with three " Neutral vessels, with Spanish property on board, " are taken by the Diana, Sea Horse, and Cerberus " Frigates, near Cape Finestere: they have also " taken L'Indemnite, French privateer, of 14 " guns and 70 men, and retaken the Sante Cruz, " of 900 Tons, from the Brazils to Lisbon; with " Sugar, Coffee and Tea, &c. and sent them into " Cork.

Ehrenbreitstein has been bombarded with bombs weighing 200 pounds, and the French General commanding the siege, received orders from General Jourdan, by a Courier, to attack the place without delay. Wo may therefore expect to hear of an attempt having been made to take it by storm.

On the 21st Sept at one o'clock in the afternoon, the conspirators of Grenelle were shot at the head of the Camp. It is the first time that persons punished with death have been shot since the Revolution. The twelve individuals condemned were conducted in two carts, in the midst of a very strong armed force, and a great concourse of citizens, who wisely forbore from vociferations or insults against the criminals, about to expiate their offences with their lives. It is said they were very composed, and even chearful.

A large box, containing a quantity of rope, of the thickness of two inches, spun by the convicts, has been brought to the Secretary of State's Office from Botany Bay, being the first proof of their manufacture and production; it is as white as flax, and its fineness cannot be excelled by the spinners in this country.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay, *Richard Torin* Esq. to *Miss Ann Whithill*, Daughter of Stephen Whithill Esq. Second in Council.

DEATHS.

On his passage to England, THEODORE CORBETT Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, on this Establishment.

At Calicut, Mr. Thomas Bell, Assistant Surgeon.

At Bombay, Mr. Anthony Toomey, *first Member of the Medical Board.*

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27th Ship Phœnix, Capt. Maxwell, Bengal,—Ship Marquis Cornwallis, Hogan, ditto,—28d Snow Ganjam, Watt, Sea,—29th Ship, Bornholm, Mossin, Calcutta, — Brig Maria, Callender, Cuddalore,—30th Ship Hercules, Yorke, Madura.—21st Ship Henrietta, Hardy, Masulipatam,—2d February, Cutter Mary, Jones, Tranquebar,—Ship Greenwich, Brown Bengal,—Eliza, Hanson, Ditto,—Bark Blenhiem, Beek, Coringa,—3d Ship India, Ashmead, Bengal,—Recovery Green[illegible] Ditto, Snow Louisa, Johnson, Ditto, —Benjamin and William Mercer, Penan[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 1st Snow Forsoget,—Helsand,—Bengal, Cornwallis,—Hogau,—England. 2d Hamanshaw, Wiltshire,—Bengal. H. M. S. Carysford, Murray, Cruise. Snow Fancy, Ramond—Pegue,

British Bank.

NO BUSINESS will be transacted at the British Bank on Friday next the 10th Instant, it being the Trivatore Feast.

By order of the Directors.
J. HUNTER.
SECRETARY.

[illegible] *lished,*
[illegible] ORITY.

[illegible] *nces,*
MADRAS ARMY,
AND TO
HIS M[illegible]ESTY's TROOPS,
[illegible] ING UPON THE
M[illegible] Establishment.

According [illegible] the New Regulations, which Took P[illegible] the *1st June* 1796, and corrected [illegible] to the subse[illegible] ment to [illegible]

To be had at t[illegible] COURIER OFFICE, *Price* Two PAGODA[illegible] paid for on Delivery.

JUST ARRIVED,
AND [illegible] HAD AT
Messrs. LANE and HEFEKE'S,
[illegible] MPAIGN's
[illegible] 794
To which is add[illegible] TRAET of 1795,
MEMORABLE for its MISERIES,
WITH COPIOUS NOTES,
AND
Embellished with
ENGRAVINGS,
Price Two Star Pagodas.

Messrs. Lane & Heefke.
HAVE FOR [illegible] E ON COMMISSION.
[illegible] *ir Rooms,*
FI[illegible] GOODS
[illegible] THE
[illegible] *rlotte,*
[illegible] TING OF
S[illegible]onary.
FROM THOMAS GREENHILL,
Perfumry.

A very excellent assortment,
Oilmans-Stores.
CONSISTING OF
Sauces of Different sorts, Pickles in Quarter Cases, Tongues in Kegs,
Paints.
A large assortment of Divers Colours, Do. in Kegs.
ALSO
A few dozen of English Claret and excellent Port Wi[illegible]s.

[illegible] ment.

NOTI[illegible] by given, that Sealed Proposals [illegible] Honorable Company with [illegible] Quality for the Term of [illegible] Two [illegible] ars, at the Rate of (3000) [illegible] sand C[illegible] year on the Term[illegible] mentioned, will be r[illegible] hary in Tomboo C[illegible] till 20th February [illegible] be Supplied at the fol[illegible] ing

		Candies.
On Chitt[illegible]	[illegible] April,	200
Vyasey,	10th or 20[illegible] May,	300
Auny,	10[illegible] 20th June,	500
A[illegible]	[illegible] July,	500
A[illegible]	[illegible] Aug.	500
[illegible]	[illegible]th or 20th Sept.	600
[illegible]	[illegible]th Oct.	200
[illegible]ye,	[illegible]th or 20th J[illegible] 1798,	200
[illegible]		3000

All Expences of Frieght, Package, Carriage, Cooley [illegible] Charges, and Landing Customs, &c. to be on [illegible] ount of the Contra[illegible] [illegible] se all risk untill delivere[illegible] he Mana[illegible] he Proposals may specify all Charges a[illegible] untill the Boats or Vessels arrive and [illegible] Madras Roads as heretofore—should how[illegible] f[illegible] mode be prefered, the Contract[illegible] on every Assistance it is in the Managers [illegible] to afford to the Boats or otherwise.

In Order to guard against disappointment in the Regular Supplies the Person or Persons Contracting [illegible] ble in case of failure to a Penalty equal [illegible] urchase in the [illegible] of any short delivering [illegible] described Periods whatever the Market Price may be—Ample Security will be required for the Performance of the Contract the same to be [illegible] cified in the Proposals.

C. BAKER,
MANAGER, &c.

Fort St. Geor[illegible], 1st February, 1797.

MADRAS [illegible] *ated No. 7, Armenian Street.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT THE COURIER OFFICE, — BY MESSRS. THOMSON AND FERRIS, CALCUTTA; MESSRS. ALEXANDER AND BRITAIN, MASULIPATAM; — MESSRS. DE BURY, JOHANNES SINAN AND CO. PONDICHERRY; MR. J. SUTHERLAND, COLUMBO, MR. P. SECLUNA, TRINCOMALLIE, —MR. E. ALDRIDGE, COCHIN, AND BY MR. LEONARD JAQUES, AT BOMBAY.